

Kansas Preservation

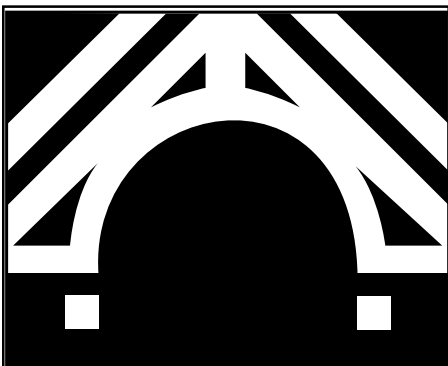
Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division ▪ Kansas State Historical Society



Bison, or buffalo, appear docile when grazing and ruminating, but the mind behind the massive forehead and curved horns still thinks the way its ancestors thought.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

Published bimonthly by the Cultural Resources
Division, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W.
Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099.

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Third-class postage paid at Topeka, Kansas
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Partial funding for this publication is provided by the
National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect
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NW, Washington, DC 20240.

Seeking Amendments to the Kansas Rehabilitation Tax Credit

The Cultural Resources Division is working with developers, investors, property owners, and legislators to seek technical amendments to the Kansas Rehabilitation Tax Credit program that was enacted in 2001. The amendments, proposed in House Bill 2948, are intended to address some technical glitches discovered since the program's implementation last September. Although the proposed amendments should not significantly change the application process or program requirements for most applicants, they would improve the viability of projects undertaken by partnerships or organizations.

The amendments would allow the tax credit to be applied toward the privilege tax (banks) and the premiums tax (insurance companies), in addition to income tax liability. They would also make the

tax credit transferable, making projects easier to finance by allowing the credits to be sold by entities without a Kansas tax liability. In addition, the amendments would allow partnerships to allocate the tax credit based upon an agreement between partners, rather than by ownership percentage.

The first hearing was scheduled for March 26. For a copy of the bill, or to track its progress, go online to www.accesskansas.org. From the main screen, click on "Government" (left side), then "Kansas Legislature" (right side), then "Single Bill Tracking" (under "I want to find..." on left side).

For more information about the rehabilitation tax credit program, please contact Katrina Klingaman at (785) 272-8681 Ext.226 or kklingaman@kshs.org.

Historic Preservation Funds Granted

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review voted on February 23 to provide \$180,902 to eleven projects across the state from this year's round of Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. This number compares with the \$133,422 awarded to eleven projects this past year.

*Cities receiving
grants include:*

Dodge City

Hutchinson

Lawrence

Newton

Wichita

Atchison

Topeka

Of the total, \$154,752 went to Certified Local Governments. Dodge City, which is the newest Certified Local Government, was awarded \$20,000 to conduct the second phase of a reconnaissance survey.

A grant of \$38,000 to the

City of Hutchinson will fund a district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Houston Whiteside neighborhood as well as selected properties located in the downtown area.

The City of Lawrence received a \$29,460 grant to prepare district nominations and another \$12,972 to employ a design review intern.

The City of Newton will use its \$1,800 grant to prepare and reproduce a driving tour brochure of historic properties in Newton and North Newton.

The City of Wichita was awarded \$27,000 for the preparation of National Register nominations for five historic districts. A second grant of \$10,000 will fund a survey of historic parks, while a third grant in the amount of \$15,520 will be used to hire an intern for design review.

Other cities that are not certified received grants as well. An award of \$13,050 will be used to develop guidelines for the restoration of facades in downtown Atchison.

Two grants were awarded to the City of Topeka to conduct surveys. An \$8,050 grant will be used to conduct a reconnaissance survey in the neighborhood surrounding the Ward-Meade Park. Another grant for \$5,050 will fund a resurvey of the northern end of the downtown area.

*This information was prepared by grants
manager Carl Magnuson.*

Still Thinking About Joining the KATP Field School?

Don't miss additional information about this exciting event on pages 11 and 12 of this issue. There is still time to sign up.

Review Board Approves Multiple Properties

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, February 23, at the Topeka-Shawnee County Public Library. In addition to recommending projects for federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants, the board also evaluated 13 submissions for National Register and state register eligibility. (See article on preceding page for information on the grant projects.)

All properties considered at the meeting were approved for the National Register with the exception of one building that was on the agenda for the state register only. The New Deal Multiple Property Context Statement—prepared by Historic Preservation Services, L.L.C. under contract to the Historic Preservation Office—will serve as the context for nominating Kansas New Deal properties to the National Register. A summary of that context statement was printed in the January-February issue of *Kansas Preservation*.

In addition, three properties were presented for listing as part of the New Deal Multiple Property Nominations.



The Leavenworth Historic Industrial District has a number of buildings that were part of the Great Western Manufacturing Company and the Great Western Stove Company. (Photo by Brad Finch)



The William and Ida Schaeffler House is owned and operated as a historic house museum by the City of Hillsboro with the Hillsboro Historical Society. The house was nominated for its association with the prominent local merchant William Schaeffler and for its architectural significance as an example of the Queen Anne style.

The Abilene City Park Historic District nomination was prepared by Historic Preservation Services as part of their contract. The Colby Municipal Swimming Pool and Bath House nomination was prepared by the Thomas County Historical Society with an HPF grant. The nomination for the Marion County Park and Lake was developed by local residents with the support of the Marion County Commissioners.

Two districts from Leavenworth were considered by the board. Both the Downtown Historic District and the Historic Industrial District nominations were funded with HPF grants to the City of Leavenworth, which then contracted with Historic Preservation Services to prepare the nominations. The downtown commercial district has 65 contributing properties; while the industrial district has seven large buildings that reflect the 19th and early 20th century industrial prominence of the community.

The nomination of the Quindaro Townsite Archeological Site (1857-1862) was based on the archeological evidence exposed and recovered in the 1980s when

The following were approved for nomination to the National Register:

New Deal Multiple Properties

*Downtown Historic District and Historic Industrial District
Leavenworth*

*Quindaro Townsite Archeological Site
Kansas City*

*The Schaeffler House
Hillsboro*

*D.O.O.F. Lodge
Alton*

*The Gelbach House
Wichita*

*Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot
Topeka*

*Soldiers and Sailors Monument
Hutchinson*

Continued on 13

Hutchinson's Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Approved for National Register



Lest We Forget.

*In Memory of all Soldiers and Sailors Loyal
to Our Flag. Erected by Reno County 1918.*

The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial in Hutchinson was recently approved for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for its historical association as a Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) commemorative Civil War monument. The G.A.R. was a nationwide organization of Union Civil War veterans established in 1866 to perpetuate the memory and history of those comrades killed in the Civil War. Many Kansas communities received G.A.R. memorials between 1885 and 1936, when the last memorial was erected.

The Hutchinson memorial is an example of a multi-figure monument, of which only three were erected in Kansas. The two others stand in Wichita and Kinsley. This type of monument consists of a center shaft, column or dome crowned with a symbolic figure that overlooks four military figures at the base. The figures at the base represent the four branches of the Union military and include a sailor, an artilleryman, an infantryman, and a cavalryman. The Kansas multi-figure monuments were erected at the end of the "Great Monument Era," which spanned the dates of 1885 to 1918.

Located in city parks, courthouse lawns, or public cemeteries, the memorials erected by the G.A.R. served the purpose

(Left) A nine-foot granite figure of Abraham Lincoln stands on a pedestal atop the shaft. Figures of three soldiers and one sailor stand on pedestals that project at a forty-five degree angle from the base of the structure.

(Right) Two bronze Confederate Civil War cannons are placed on the eastern side of the monument.



of venerating the Civil War service of Union soldiers and sailors. They also exposed Americans to memorial artwork on a widespread basis for the first time.

The Hutchinson memorial stands at its original location on a median east of the intersection of Walnut Street and First Avenue, the final remnants of what once was Lincoln Park, a linear park along First Avenue.

The memorial includes a 41-foot, Neo-Classically styled, white granite monument and two bronze Confederate Civil War cannons. The four-sided, tapered granite shaft stands on an irregularly shaped, triple stepped granite base with overall dimensions of 6 feet high and 16 feet wide. A 9-foot granite figure of Abraham Lincoln stands on a pedestal atop the shaft. Figures of three soldiers and one sailor stand on pedestals that project at a 45 degree angle from the base of the structure.

The tapered granite shaft is capped with a plain classical entablature. The edges of each elevation's frieze are accented with two large triglyphs. The western face of the shaft is recessed and contains a garland that drapes across the upper half of the shaft. A granite pedestal that stands on a stepped base is capped by a plain classical entablature that rises atop the shaft. The faces of

each side of the pedestal are recessed; the western face contains a carved decorative cartouche. Inscribed into a panel at the western base of the monument are the words: "Lest We Forget. In Memory of all Soldiers and Sailors Loyal to Our Flag. Erected by Reno County 1918."

Two cannons are placed on the eastern side of the monument, their barrels pointing to the north-west and southwest. The cannons are a Quinby & Robinson/Western Foundry 6-pounder gun #16 and an A.B. Reading cannon, 6-pounder smoothbore #39. The bronze cannon barrels rest on broken wagon chassis instead of historically accurate wooden carriages.

Creating the Memorial

The process of creating the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial for Hutchinson began in 1915 when the city hosted the state encampment of the G.A.R. As an outcome of this event, a gun committee was established in January of 1916 to secure the donation of two bronze field pieces. The committee worked with representatives in Congress and members of the city commission to bring two Civil War field artillery pieces to Hutchinson.

The two guns that were sent to Hutchinson and the G.A.R. were not

Federal pieces, but captured Confederate weapons. One of the cannons represents the Federal model of 1841 manufactured by the Quinby & Robinson Western Foundry and is the only one of its kind

known to have survived. A.B. Reading & Brothers Foundry of Vicksburg, Mississippi, produced the second cannon. Only eight documented A.B. Reading cannons remain.

The G.A.R. placed the cannons on carriages and

dedicated them to the City of Hutchinson on June 28, 1917. In his remarks dedicating the guns, former Congressman George A. Neeley, who as a member of Congress introduced the bill donating the cannon to Hutchinson, challenged the community to do even more to commemorate its Civil War veterans. Neeley emphasized that:

"[t]he people of Reno County should demand that a respectable statue should be erected in this county, by county taxation, as a memorial to the soldiers of the Civil War. It should be a hundred feet high and bear on it the names of all the Reno County Soldiers of the grand war, to keep alive the memory of the men and women who made it possible for this nation to be preserved."

The G.A.R., responding to ex-Congressman Neeley's challenge, quickly

The city council has pledged \$1 for every \$2 raised, up to \$27,500. The estimated cost for the entire project is \$80,000.

This article was abstracted from a National Register nomination draft prepared by Tim Johnson, former Hutchinson city planner.

established a monument committee composed of representatives of the Hutchinson, Nickerson, and Haven G.A.R. and Women's Relief Corps (W.R.C.) posts. On July 30th, representatives of the committee met with the Commercial Club, precursor of today's Chamber of Commerce, seeking their support in lobbying the Reno County Commission to levy a one-time quarter mill property tax to fund construction of a soldiers and sailors monument. The following day, the *Hutchinson News* reported:

"President Charles W.

Oswald... appointed Lieutenant Governor W.Y. Morgan, State Senator Will S. Thompson and Representative F.L. Martin as a committee to call on the county board urging that the levy be made... On motion of Emerson Carey, the club unanimously voted in favor of the quarter of a mill levy, and adopted a resolution asking the county board to make that levy."

After securing the county commission's financial support, the monument committee next turned to the design and location of the monument. The legislation enabling the county to raise funds for the monument also required that it be placed on county-owned property or on property owned by the county seat. At its September 25, 1917 meeting, the Hutchinson City Commission and the monument committee discussed placing the monument on city-owned property. Three days later City Commissioners Flinn and Shears submitted a report recommending that it be located "...on First Avenue East at the Main Street line" (City Clerk's Record, September 28, 1917). The monument committee accepted this location at the city commission's October 2 meeting, although many members apparently preferred placing the memorial two blocks east on First Avenue at the west end of a linear park between Walnut and Poplar. This preference was acknowledged three weeks later when the Commission reversed itself and authorized placement of the memorial "...in the middle driveway of First Avenue east of the Walnut St. line" (City Clerk's Record, October 23, 1917). The Commission also approved setting aside space to the east of the monument for the placement of the cannon, benches, or flowerbeds.

Four firms submitted a total of five bids for construction of the statue. The county commission opened these bids on January 26, 1918. Hutchinson Monument

Works (also known as Grimes and Jones), in association with Hugh A. Price of Chicago, a well-known designer of military monuments, submitted the winning design for the statue with a low bid of \$20,500. The statue was finished by September 1918.

The finished memorial, including the two bronze cannons, was dedicated on Flag Day, June 14, 1919. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade including

The Memorial Today

For decades following its dedication, the memorial, popularly referred to as the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, served as the focus of patriotic and memorial observances. But with the passage of time, memories faded and changes occurred along First Avenue. Old homes and other structures were replaced by a large Federal Post Office to the north. A new Methodist Church was constructed on the



The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial is located on a median east of the intersection of Walnut Street and First Avenue in Hutchinson.

veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I, the Military Sisterhood, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations. The column marched from Convention Hall north on Walnut Street to the memorial site, where a large crowd including representatives from every town and township in Reno County awaited. Following a number of speeches, the presentation of a tableau by the Military Sisterhood, and recitation of a poem written for the occasion, Reno County Attorney William Burnett officially received the monument on behalf of the county.

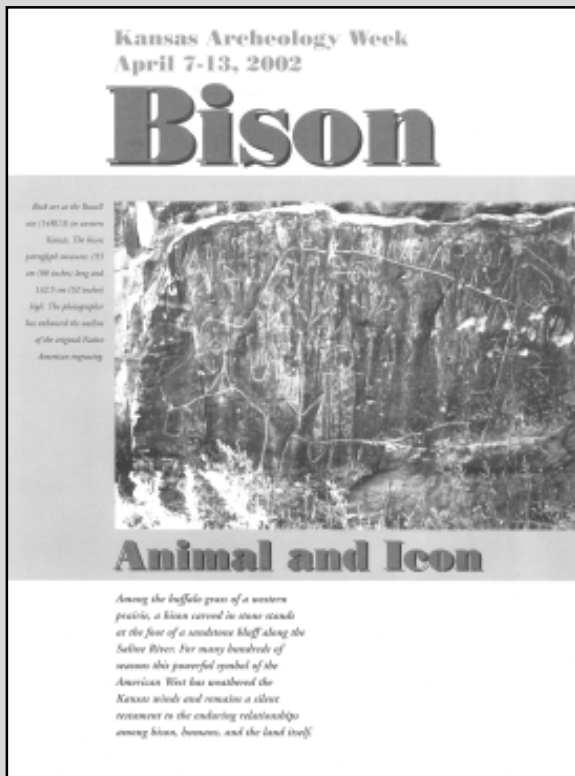
Ten days later, the city commission, at the request of the G.A.R. and W.R.C., renamed the linear park along First Avenue "Lincoln Park," thus bringing to a conclusion the monument committee's project.

southeast corner of First and Walnut. A large portion of Lincoln Park was removed to provide parking for the new post office.

Today, the G.A.R. monument and cannons still preside over what is left of Lincoln Park, but they are largely inaccessible to potential visitors and crowded on a site too small for interpretation and pedestrians. The monument is a still-imposing landmark in the City of Hutchinson, reminding people of the sacrifices made by so many early settlers of Reno County.

During the past few years, the city and others interested in the memorial researched alternatives for restoring the memorial and its site. Plans were developed to restore the monument and also renovate the entire park, including repair and security for the cannons. Additional landscaping, signage and interpretation,

Continued on page 13



(Left) The brochure pictured here was widely distributed for Kansas Archeology Week 2002.

(Below) The Kansas Archeology Week display makes the point that the bison has had tremendous influence on the social and economic life of American Indians and European-Americans alike and on the natural history of the prairie.

(Bottom) The Shawnee Chapter of the Kansas Anthropological Association hosted the poster packet stuffing on January 26. Twenty-eight volunteers contributed 77 hours of labor to the project.



Bison Rule! A Kansas Archeology Week Update

"Bison: Animal and Icon" is proving to be the most popular Kansas Archeology Week poster to date. Since the 6,400-piece mailing in early February, more than 1,100 posters and brochures have been requested and distributed.

During March and April, the Spotlight Case in the Kansas Museum of History is devoted to a Kansas Archeology Week display. For the exhibit, Tom Cunningham of the KSHS exhibits staff recreated a trash-filled cache pit from a 600-year-old site in west-central Kansas. This feature contains bison tibia (leg bone) digging stick tips, a spatula- or cleaver-like bison scapula tool, and large awls made of split lower leg bones of deer. Other artifacts from the KSHS collections in the display are a bison skull, a scapula (shoulder blade), scapula hoes, bison rib, scored rib segments, a highly polished tool fragment, and a buffalo robe, reportedly made from an animal killed in Nemaha County in 1873.

Graphics, prepared by Christine Ewing, illustrate the parts of the bison

that provided food, clothing, and other necessities for American Indians. Overlooking the artifacts is a photograph of the bison petroglyph from a site in western Kansas that shows the importance of the animal to American Indians in that region.

For a list of talks, exhibits, and conferences, check the calendar of events on the KSHS web page, www.kshs.org/resource/00calendarpage2.htm. Additions to this on-line calendar can be made at any time. If there is a related event in your area, please notify Virginia A. Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255 or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.





Bison are wild animals. Although they are now raised commercially—the Kansas Buffalo Association currently has 107 members raising 8,600 animals—bison do not have the same temperament as their domesticated cattle relatives. Bison, or buffalo, appear docile when grazing and ruminating, but the mind behind the massive forehead and curved horns still thinks the way its ancestors thought. It is an animal that prefers to run, but it is ready to fight when threatened.

Humans and bison have interacted for thousands of years in North America, but that interaction until recent times has been characterized by humans as predators and bison as the prey.

The earliest evidence for bison hunting comes from distinctively made projectile points found in association with extinct forms of bison dating to around 8000 B.C. Further evidence is seen among bison bone refuse commonly found in archeological sites of American Indian camps and villages in all subsequent time periods. This long-term relationship ended suddenly and dramatically in the latter portion of the nineteenth century when the North American buffalo was hunted almost to extinction by commercial hide-hunters.

In Kansas, the period from 1870 to 1874 saw the confluence of a number of factors contributing to the sudden disap-

pearance of once numerous herds. A demand from the eastern United States for bison products, both meat and hides, coupled with the arrival in western Kansas of railroad lines that provided the means for cheaply and efficiently transporting those products, led to a massive killing of bison. The killing was unregulated and thorough and was condoned by the U.S. and state governments, anxious to subdue free-roaming Indian tribes who depended upon buffalo for food, materials for shelter, and numerous other necessities, as well as for spiritual needs. Small remnant herds of bison remained after the departure of the hide-hunters, surviving for a decade or so in the rough country drained by the Canadian River and its tributaries in the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles. By 1888, when C. J. “Buffalo” Jones went searching in this region for bison to capture alive, he found a total of 37 animals.

Ancient Bison on the Plains

Bison first came to North America during the middle Pleistocene (Ice Ages), and they have been resident here for hundreds of thousands of years. At approximately 8000 B.C., some Pleistocene animals, such as the mammoth, camel, and horse became extinct. However, the bison survived beyond this time to become the largest land animal in North America. Larger than today’s buffalo (*Bison bison*

By 1888, when C. J. “Buffalo” Jones went searching in this region for bison to capture alive, he found a total of 37 animals.

and *Bison athabascæ*), skeletal remains of extinct forms (such as *Bison latifrons*, *Bison alleni*, and *Bison antiquus*) can be recognized primarily by their continued diminution in overall size and smaller horn cores, which also change in shape.

These characteristics seem to point to a relatively straightforward evolution of the animal from the larger Pleistocene forms to the smaller present-day animals, although the causes of this evolutionary change are debatable. For one thing, bison species continued to enter the New World over a lengthy period of time, as the ice-free corridor opened and closed in response to climatic changes. It is not certain whether the new arrivals were additions to the existing herds (and gene pools) or replacements for buffalo species that died off. Perhaps the new arrivals coexisted with established species but did not breed with them.

Some scientists argue that the differences in skeletal remains that are used to distinguish species are, in some instances,

only variations to be expected in a “normal” population. This would mean that instead of classifying two species from a skeletal population, there should be only one. Others believe that prehistoric bison hunters were a contributing factor in the evolution to smaller size bison. Their argument is partly based upon the hunters’ preference for prime animals versus older, ill, or injured animals that typically are eliminated by natural selection. They contend that some hunting methods, such as the bison drive—wherein herds or large segments of herds were trapped or driven over natural obstacles to their deaths—were a contributing factor to the development of faster maturing, but smaller animals.

In western Kansas, the Twelve Mile Creek site in Logan County yielded the remains of at least ten animals, killed around 8000 B.C. The Norton bone bed in Scott County contained the remains of eight or more bison deposited in an ancient gully approximately 9,000 years ago.

Another High Plains bison kill site that illustrates the potential human impact on ancient bison (*Bison occidentalis*) is the Olsen-Chubbuck site, located approximately 30 miles west of the Kansas state line near First View, Colorado. At this location, the remains of 190 animals were uncovered in a wide and deep gully that, ironically, had been formed by the erosion of a buffalo trail. A herd had been stampeded across the gully. Animals in front fell into and filled up the chasm, providing a bridge for those that followed. The excavated bones of the unfortunate animals killed in the gully came from both male and female adults, juveniles, and calves. Animals in the upper part of the gully were butchered by the hunters, but those at the bottom were inaccessible, comprising 40 whole or almost complete skeletons. This site also dates to approximately 8000 B.C.

Archeology can contribute to an understanding of the natural history of the bison through the excavation of such sites. Although the hunters disarticulated the skeletons and modified some bones, they also left behind datable materials, such as charcoal from camp fires and



A mature bison bull will weigh approximately 2,000 pounds. The animal can run at speeds up to 30 miles per hour and is capable of quickly changing course. The strongest bull will be the dominant animal in the herd, but the dominant cow will be the herd leader.



Bison calves weigh between 25 and 35 pounds when they are born. They are weaned at about six months.

This two-part article by Martin Stein examines the theme of Kansas Archeology Week 2002, “Bison: Animal and Icon.” Part one provides information about the natural history and nature of the bison, or buffalo as it is more commonly called. Stein is an archeologist with the Cultural Resources Division, whose principal assignment currently is preparing the report for the archeological excavations in the Arkansas City area in the mid-1990s.

Facing a Stampede

Canadian artist Clarence Tillenius observed the running buffalo in a Wood Buffalo National Park bison herd stampede, arranged for his benefit. He hid in a log pile for protection from the animals. In his article, "An Artist Among the Buffalo," published in *Buffalo* (see suggested reading at the end of the article), he reported the experience.

Now I was for it: and with that realization came a disquieting thought. The wardens had said the herd would split when they reached the log pile: but would they? I knew that some of those massive bulls weigh well over a ton: would a few logs be any obstacle to them? The wardens had also cautioned me that a buffalo herd's splitting to either side of me depended on my showing myself in time. The danger lay, they told me, in letting the buffalo get too close before popping up, since a buffalo might then in sudden anger or panic hook me as it ran by. ...

A low muttering sound like distant thunder growing steadily louder warned that the time for second thoughts was past. With the wind blowing crossways suddenly there hove into view above the bushes an undulating brown line—the backs of the oncoming buffalo herd. They thundered down on me, but at the last moment divided as they reached the log pile I was crouched in. Four or five cows caught my scent as they went by: they wheeled and bounded up to the log pile grunting menacingly. Moments later they spun round and followed the vanishing herd. Safe in my log pile, I breathed easier and spent the rest of the afternoon recreating in my mind the impressions and appearance of the oncoming herd and

putting those impressions down on paper.

Buffalo, when running hard, even after a comparatively short distance, give a misleading appearance of fatigue. Their tongues seem to hang out a foot; the peculiar rocking gait might lead one to think that they are tiring. Nothing could be farther from the truth: buffalo are fiercely enduring; when in running trim, the cows especially can run all day, so that only the fleetest horses can overtake them. The big bulls, because of their greater bulk, resent being made to run and will eventually stop and turn to give battle to whatever pursues them. The enormous head and fore-shoulders of a full-grown bull are so imposing and ponderous that it is almost incredible to see the ease with which the big bull whips around to meet a rival or face an enemy. The secret is the almost even balance of his great weight over the short sturdy forelegs; the momentum of the heavy head swinging to the side seems to flip the lighter hind quarters like a top in the opposite direction. Buffalo can be treacherous and it is well not to trust them too far, especially at those dangerous times when the cows are protecting their small calves and when the bulls are in the seasonal rut.

projectile points or other artifacts representative of certain time periods. This chronological information can be valuable. Some sites, such as Olsen-Chubbuck, also contain complete animal skeletons to provide study specimens.

Saved from Extinction

The natural history of the bison has many blank pages, but due to the efforts of a few individuals, the buffalo were saved from extinction and the bison book was not closed forever at the end of the nineteenth century.

C. J. "Buffalo" Jones of Garden City was one of those individuals. A flamboyant promoter, he captured (by roping) calves from the few remaining bison in the region for various schemes, including a buffalo-drawn streetcar system for Garden City. The herd that grew from this roundup provided ten animals for a private zoo at the turn of the century for a cost of \$1,000 each. This compares with the price of \$2.50 for a bison robe scarcely ten years earlier. Jones became warden at Yellowstone Park in 1902, overseeing the last remaining bison on public land, a

small herd of 25 animals. In 1906, he started a ranch on the north rim of the Grand Canyon stocked by "cattelo," his term for a cross between buffalo and Gallo way cattle. This attempt to combine the best attributes of both animals was not commercially successful.

Early in the twentieth century, most buffalo were found in private herds, as is true now at the beginning of the twenty-first. Publicity about the near extinction of the animal led to the founding of the American Bison Society with William Hornaday, chief taxidermist at the U. S. National Museum, as president. This organization spearheaded efforts to stock bison on public land, so that by 1915 bison herds had been established in the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in Oklahoma, Fort Niobrara NWR in Nebraska, and Wind Cave National Park and Custer State Park in South Dakota.

Ernest Harold Baynes, a New England journalist, was instrumental in forming the American Bison Society and in publicizing the need to save the buffalo. Anxious to promote the useful-

ness of the animal, he advocated using buffalo wool (the hair that grows over the front part of the animal) in blankets and articles of clothing. He also recommended bison as strong draft animals. Neither of these beneficial uses panned out; they floundered because of the nature of the buffalo. How does one shear a living bison? And although some individual animals took to a harness, the vast majority—even those raised from young calves by humans—were too unmanageable for the task.

The Nature of the Beast

Some bison characteristics have been constant for thousands of years. A bison herd's propensity to run in headlong flight at a perceived threat was used to advantage by those American Indian hunters responsible for creating the bone bed that filled the gully at the Olsen-Chubbuck site. This strategy also figured into the creation of the massive bison bone deposits at the famous buffalo jumps of the Northern Plains, such as the Head-Smashed-In jump in Alberta, Canada. At this site and similar sites in

the northern United States, buffalo herds were gathered together and driven over high precipitous cliffs by the coordinated actions of the on-foot hunters, who used concealment and then their sudden appearance to guide the running bison to the cliff; the resulting fall killed or injured the animals. Hunters used the same locations over and over again for many thousands of years.

With the reintroduction of the horse into North America by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, some tribes altered their buffalo-hunting tactics. Mounted hunters would chase the animals on fast and fearless horses, chosen especially for their ability to run close to the bison where their riders could shoot arrows or fire bullets into the selected animals.

In 1872, hides shipped from Dodge City numbered 165,721; in 1873 there were 251,443; and in 1874 there was a reduction to 42,289—a total of 459,453 bison hides. This figure does not include animals killed but not skinned or buffalo hides that spoiled in the field due to the inexperience of the hunters.

Another less dramatic, but equally efficient, way of hunting bison relied on using a combination of the animal's poor eyesight and keen nose. By keeping downwind of a herd and by using stealthy movements, hunters could sometimes approach quite closely. Indians, using wolf skins or blankets draped over their bodies, could get within arrow-shot range using this method.

Nineteenth-century hide-hunters could sometimes establish a "stand" within rifle range of a herd and be able to shoot bison after bison from one position.

The key to this hunting method was to avoid spooking the herd with sudden movements—either by the hunter himself or by, for instance, only wounding an animal that caused its sudden movements to alert the herd to danger. Apparently the loud report from the rifle's discharge was not a factor.

Such tactics as these, plus the number of hide-hunters operating in the field, caused an incredible number of bison to be killed. Colonel Richard I. Dodge, a contemporary observer of the slaughter, obtained figures from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway for three years of hide shipments from Dodge City. In 1872, hides shipped numbered 165,721; in 1873 there were 251,443; and in 1874 there was a reduction to 42,289—a total of 459,453 bison hides. This figure does not include animals killed but not skinned or buffalo hides that spoiled in the field due to the inexperience of the hunters.

The rebound in numbers of buffalo in the twentieth century can be attributed partly to their ability to reproduce and their adaptation to the Plains environment. A buffalo cow can breed at two years of age and have her first calf at age three. Under optimal conditions, a cow can have a calf each year of her 20- to 25-year life span.

Bison eat a wide range of grasses and plants, typically gaining weight during the spring and summer but losing weight during the winter months. Unlike cattle, bison can move away snow with their snouts to reach buried winter grasses, which allows them to be self-sufficient and to survive extreme weather events. Bulls in prime can weigh around 2,000 pounds, while a mature cow will weigh approximately 1,100 pounds.

Although bison have not rebounded to their former numbers, there are today approximately 350,000 located on private and public lands. Bison meat and bison products are generally available to the public, and bison can become a part of an individual's diet if one so desires.

Bison research is carried on at several institutions in the Plains states, including the Konza Prairie unit of Kansas State University. In Kansas, public viewing of bison herds is available at the Maxwell Wildlife Refuge near Canton in McPherson County and at the Finney Game Refuge near Garden City. Surplus bison from the Finney and Maxwell herds are sold at auction at the Maxwell Wildlife Refuge during the first two weeks of November each year. Further increases in the bison population of North America will need to come through an increase in the number of privately owned herds.

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Selected Web Resources

Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (www.attra.ncat.org)

National Bison Association (www.bisoncentral.com/nba)

North Dakota State University Bison Research Program (www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu)

Temple Grandin (www.grandin.com/references)

The Bison Centre of Excellence in Alberta, Canada (www.bisoncentre.com)

KATP Field School Update

The Kansas State Historical Society and Kansas Anthropological Association are firming up preparations for archeological investigations and accompanying programs in Sheridan County, June 1-16.

As announced in the January-February issue of *Kansas Preservation*, the major activities at this year's Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school include excavations at the Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site and the prehistoric Albert Bell site, archeological site survey, an artifact processing laboratory, and classes.



Each day during the 16-day project starts with an orientation session at 8 a.m. at the project headquarters, Morland High School, 107 W. Main St., Morland, Kansas. All participants must attend this orientation (only on their first morning on the project), followed by a Principles of Archeology class for first-time participants.

Field activities and the laboratory at Morland High School will operate from 8 a.m. until noon and 1 to 5 p.m. every day. Classes, which may be taken for college credit through Emporia State University, will be in session during those same hours, Monday through Friday of each week. ESU enrollment forms can be completed at project check-in. Details on the classes are given below.

Guests, particularly residents of the surrounding communities, are invited to visit the daytime activities and attend a variety of evening programs. A preliminary list is printed on the following page, and updates will be posted on the KSHS web page at www.kshs.org/resource/00calendarpage2.htm#June.

If applicants register by **May 3**, the project fee is \$15 per person; after that date the fee increases to \$25. Registration packets may be requested by contacting Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615, (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255, or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Classes Offered in Conjunction with Field School

Archeological Site Survey

ESU Designation: AN 540 A

Dates: June 3-7

Time: 8 a.m.-12 noon

Instructor: Martin Stein, archeologist, KSHS

Description: The survey class provides an introduction to the methods used in finding and recording archeological sites. Instruction relating to the identification of artifacts, basic map reading, and site recording will be combined with field trips.

Basic Archeological Excavation

ESU Designation: AN 540 C

Dates: June 3-7

Time: 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: Bob Hoard, state archeologist, KSHS

Description: This class focuses on the techniques, principles, and theories of archeological site excavation, record keeping, and materials preservation. Students are taught proper techniques for preparing and conducting an archeological excavation. Instruction is given on the identification and interpretation of artifacts, structural remains, and environmental data. The course consists of lectures and field work.

Mapping

ESU Designation: AN 540 B

Dates: June 10-14

Time: 8 a.m.-12 noon

Instructor: Will Banks, preservation archeologist, and Tim Weston, highway archeologist, KSHS

Description: Mapping archeological sites and materials is one of the fundamental methods of documentation for both amateur and professional archeologists. Proficiency in preparing maps is dependent upon an understanding of basic cartographic principles as well as field mapping techniques. The study of cartographic principles involves reviewing the methods for determining the spatial relationships between places and/or points while field mapping consists of creating a graphic representation of a defined space. Students will learn how to define areas of archeological interest and to construct maps with a minimum of equipment. Students will also be introduced to more sophisticated optical mapping equipment (e.g., plane table and alidade, transit) traditionally used in archeological investigations. Students will also be instructed in the use of global positioning system receivers as well as a modern electronic total mapping station. Practical experience in both basic cartographic principles

and mapping will be gained through a series of field exercises, culminating in mapping a portion of an archeological site.

Archeological Field Methods

ESU Designation: AN 540 B, Archeological Field Methods

Instructor: Staff

Description: In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site excavation and artifact processing. Instruction is given concerning the use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, record keeping, and laboratory procedures. A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the excavation and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

Please note that this class has a prerequisite. Students must have taken the Basic Archeological Excavation course.

The KATP information was compiled by Virginia Wulfkuhle, the public archeologist for the Kansas State Historical Society.

Historic Architecture

ESU Designation: AN 540 D

Dates: June 10-14

Time: 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: Christy Davis, assistant cultural resources division director, KSHS

Description: This course provides an introduction to historic commercial architecture in Kansas from the late nineteenth century to 1950. Students will learn to identify and describe the historic architecture that interprets the economic history of Kansas towns. The course will not only cover nineteenth-century structures, but will explore buildings from the Progressive Era, Automobile Age, and beyond. Students will gain hands-on experience through exploring and surveying downtown Hoxie, Kansas.

Schedule of Associated Programs and Workshops

Exhibit – Custom Cowboy Boots: The Kansas Story. The high-heeled, below the knee, custom-made cowboy boot took form in post-Civil War Kansas, where cowboys bought their boots after collecting their pay at the end of the Chisholm Trail. Bootmakers in Kansas cowtowns responded to this market with footwear customized to the cowboy's individual foot and tastes. This exhibit focuses on contemporary custom bootmakers in Kansas who are working within a long-standing tradition. Actual work by Kansas bootmakers is included. This exhibit was produced by the Kansas State Historical Society with partial funding from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Date: June 1-16

Time: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Wednesday-Saturday, 1-5 p.m. Sunday

Location: Cottonwood Ranch, Studley

Workshop – Exhibits for Museums with Small Budgets: A Basic Technical Workshop. Separate registration is required. For more information, see page 14 or contact Virginia A. Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255.

Date: Saturday & Sunday, June 1-2

Time: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday, 1-5 p.m. Sunday

Location: Morland High School, 107 W. Main St., Morland



More than 500 people attended the 2001 Cottonwood Cowboy Gathering. One of the performers, Dave Zervas from Manhattan, Kansas, is shown here entertaining.

Event – Collectors Night. Archeologists, curators from the Kansas Museum of History, and archivists from the KSHS library/archives will be on hand to identify all types of objects, including Native American artifacts, furniture, tools, linens and quilts, ceramics and glassware, other household items, photographs and paper documents. Conservation advice will be shared, but no appraisals can be given.

Date: Wednesday, June 5

Time: 7-9 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Event – Kansas State Historical Society Collecting Project. People in the area are invited to bring in their photographs, personal letters, diaries, maps, etc. and meet with KSHS staff. Materials collected in the project will be taken to the KSHS in Topeka where they will be copied. Original material will be returned to the owners and copies will be retained by the KSHS.

Date: Thursday, June 6

Time: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Talk – Cowboyology, by Don Rowlison, administrator of Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site.

Date: Thursday, June 6

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Event – Potluck Supper and Resumé, a summary of the first week's accomplishments on the project by site supervisors.

Date: Friday, June 7

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Event – Cottonwood Cowboy Gathering, consisting of demonstrators, scholarly papers, reenactors, an evening concert of music and poetry, and chuckwagon meals.

Date: Saturday & Sunday, June 8 & 9

Time: 10 a.m.-whenever on Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday

Location: Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site, Studley

Talk – The History of Cottonwood Ranch by Don Rowlison, administrator of Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site.

Date: Tuesday, June 11

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Event – Lab Work Night on field school artifacts.

Date: Wednesday, June 12

Time: 6:30-9 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

Event – Tour of Historic Ranch Architecture, visits to various area ranches dating from the 1880s to early 1900s, led by Don Rowlison, administrator of Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site.

Date: Thursday, June 13

Time: 7 p.m.

Meeting Location: Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site, Studley

Event – Ice Cream Social and Resumé, a summary of project accomplishments by site supervisors.

Date: Saturday, June 15

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: Morland High School

2002 Historic Preservation Week

"Preserving the Spirit of Place" is the theme of the week-long celebration sponsored annually by the National Trust for Historic Preservation since 1971.

Every community has a spirit of place that identifies it as special and unique. It may be a building or a monument, a street or a public square, a stretch of lakeshore or a view of distant mountains. It sets the community apart from every other. It attracts tourists, contributes to the area's stability and livability, and gives residents a sense of connection with their shared heritage.

"Despite its importance in the social, cultural and economic life of the community, the spirit of place is easily destroyed," said National Trust President Richard Moe. "Older neighborhoods, rich in texture and character, start to decline. Familiar landmarks are allowed to deteriorate or are replaced by new buildings that fail to respect their historic setting. Scenic vistas are spoiled by insensitive development, and precious open space is devoured by sprawl. Uniqueness fades into anonymity. Every place starts looking like Anyplace, and eventually they all look like Noplace. Preservation Week 2002 calls on us to do all we can to recognize, save and enhance irreplaceable features that give each community its distinctive character."

For additional information check the web site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation at www.nationaltrust.org/preservationweek.

Review Board Approves

Continued from 2

the site was projected for use as a landfill. Excavations revealed foundations and other features of both residential and commercial buildings in Quindaro. The territorial town of Quindaro was established on the Missouri River in 1857 in an area that is now the northwest part of Kansas City, Kansas. The town was virtually abandoned after 1862 and building materials were salvaged over the years by area residents for reuse. In addition to its archeological significance, local historians also value the property for its association with the Underground Railroad. The property is owned by the A.M.E. Church and the Unified Government of Kansas City and Wyandotte County.

The Schaeffler House at 312 East Grand in Hillsboro, a 1909 Queen Anne residence associated with local merchants William and Ida Schaeffler, is operated as a historic house museum by the City of Hillsboro in cooperation with the Hillsboro Historical Society.

The I.O.O.F. Lodge at Nicholas and Mill Streets in Alton was nominated for its association with local fraternal organizations in Alton and as an example of a 19th century vernacular limestone commercial building.

The Gelbach House at 1721 Park Place in Wichita was nominated for its association with George W. Gelbach, a Wichita merchant, and for its architectural significance as an example of the Neo-Classical style.

The Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Depot at 701 N. Kansas in Topeka

was built in 1925-1927 from plans prepared by Gilbert S. Underwood; it is currently being rehabilitated as a railroad heritage museum.

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument, located at 1st Avenue and Walnut in Hutchinson, was erected in 1918-19 by the Grand Army of the Republic to commemorate those who had served the Union in the Civil War; it is one of only three multi-figure Civil War monuments erected in Kansas. (A detailed story about this monument begins on page 3.)

Approved for the state register was the Masonic Lodge at 107 W. Lincoln in Wellington. Built in 1909-1910, it is now used for commercial and office purposes.

In other business, the board set meeting dates for the rest of the year: May 11, August 24, and November 2. The May meeting will be held at the Topeka-Shawnee County Public Library and the others will be in the museum classrooms at the Kansas History Center.

State Conference in Abilene May 9-11

The 2002 statewide historic preservation conference will be held in Abilene on May 9-11 at the Eisenhower Library. "Historic Preservation Inside and Out" is the theme of the conference. For more information, contact Nanc Scholl at 2002 Kansas Preservation Conference, P. O. Box 402, Abilene, KS 67410, or scholl@access-one.com.

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial

Continued from page 5

lighting, ADA accessibility, paved walkways, and seating are part of the plan. The city council has pledged \$1 for every \$2 raised, up to \$27,500. The estimated cost for the entire project is \$80,000.

Today the ownership of the monument lies with the City of Hutchinson and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), the legal descendant of the now defunct G.A.R. The SUVCW supports the nomination and the plans for renovation of the monument.

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Renovation Projects Across Kansas Utilize Tax Credits

Owners of historic buildings across Kansas are taking advantage of two tax incentive programs administered by the Historic Preservation Office. Federal and state tax credits are available to property owners willing to rehabilitate their buildings according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Some projects recently approved for federal tax credits include major renovations to Munding Hall in Winfield and rehabilitation of the E.F. Goodrich House in Lawrence for commercial office space.

Other Federal tax credit projects currently in the application phase include the building at 417 Poyntz in Manhattan's downtown historic district and the Wells Fargo Building on Main Street in Hutchinson. Other projects in process include the AXA Building in downtown Leavenworth and the Calhoun Building in downtown Fort Scott. All projects applying for federal tax credits must be used for income-producing purposes. Each of the above named projects involve commercial uses such as restaurants, office space, or local businesses.

Kansas state tax credits are available to both income-producing and non-income producing buildings. Projects qualifying for federal tax credits can auto-

matically receive state tax credits as well. Recently approved state tax credit projects include maintenance and repair work to historic residences such as the Warren Wesley Finney House in Emporia, the Jacob House Residence in Lawrence, and the Frank Wear Residence in the Potwin Historic District of Topeka.

Other projects have involved more substantial rehabilitation of buildings such as the project at 107 N. State in Yates Center that involves the reconfiguration of the storefront and the interior to accommodate the owner's personal use.

A project was also recently approved for the Hackney House in Winfield, involving the restoration of a rear porch. The original porch was replaced by a concrete patio at some time in the past.

For further information on tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic buildings, please contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or e-mail cultural_resources@kshs.org.

This article was prepared by Katrina Klingaman, a historic preservation specialist for the Cultural Resources Division. She has responsibilities for the tax credit programs.

*Munding Hall
Winfield*

*E.F. Goodrich House
Lawrence*

*417 Poyntz
Manhattan*

*Wells Fargo Building
Hutchinson*

*AXA Building
Leavenworth*

*Calhoun Building
Fort Scott*

*Warren Wesley Finney
House
Emporia*

*Jacob House Residence
Lawrence*

*Frank Wear Residence
Topeka*

*107 N. State
Yates Center*

*Hackney House
Winfield*

Exhibits for Museums with Small Budgets: A Basic Technical Workshop

In coordination with the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, the Kansas State Historical Society Cultural Resources Division will offer a basic technical workshop on museum exhibits. The course, aimed at museum professionals and volunteers, will be an overview of exhibit design and fabrication for museums with limited budgets. The workshop is on Saturday, June 1, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. and Sunday, June 2, 9 a.m.-noon at Morland High School, 107 W. Main St., Morland, Kansas.

The instructor will be James West, M.F.A., Wichita State University. West worked in the KSHS Exhibits Department for 15 years and assisted with the KSHS Community History Institute on museum exhibits in 1993. He was a National Endowment for the Arts and Kansas Arts

Commission Artist in Education in 1986. Among other topics, West will introduce label and mount making and cover presentation and preservation issues.

A minimum of ten registrants will be necessary for the workshop to be held. Registration forms must be received by **May 1, 2002**. The registration fee of \$20 per person may be paid on-site at Morland High before the course starts at 9 a.m. on June 1. Participants will receive a packet of helpful information on a variety of topics. Meals are not provided.

Participants are not required to register for the KATP field school.

To reserve a spot, please submit the accompanying form to or contact Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615, (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255, or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Museum Exhibits Workshop Registration Form

Please reserve my place in the Exhibits for Museums with Small Budgets workshop, June 1-2, 2002, in Morland.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Daytime Telephone Number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Find it Online!

Looking for more information about our programs, services, and events? Visit us online at www.kshs.org. You will not only find staff contact information and events calendars, but also helpful tips on preserving and protecting your archeological collections or buildings. The site features a list of all Kansas properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Register of Historic Kansas Places, information about funding programs, and resources for teachers.

During the past several months, the KSHS staff has worked diligently to re-design the KSHS web site. Watch over the next several months for our new look and new links, including a searchable index of past Kansas Preservation articles.

Happenings in Kansas

Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting
April 20, 2002
Kanopolis, KS

KATP Field School Applications Due
May 3, 2002

"The New Deal: Past, Present and Future" Conference
May 3-4, 2002
Chicago, IL

State Preservation Conference
May 9-11, 2002
Eisenhower Library
Abilene, KS
See page 13.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting
May 11, 2002
Topeka-Shawnee County Public Library

National Preservation Week
May 12-18, 2002
See page 13.

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School
June 1-16, 2002
Sheridan County, KS
See pages 11 & 12.

"Exhibits for Museums with Small Budgets" Workshop
June 1-2, 2002
Morland, KS
See page 14.

Preservation Leadership Training
June 22-29, 2002
Marshall, CA

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting
August 24, 2002
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting
November 2, 2002
Kansas History Center Classrooms



See pages 11 and 12 for a complete listing of classes, programs, workshops, and activities in conjunction with the Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School, June 1-16, in Sheridan County.



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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